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(54) **DISSOLVING METAL SUPPORTS IN 3D PRINTED METALS AND CERAMICS USING SENSITIZATION**

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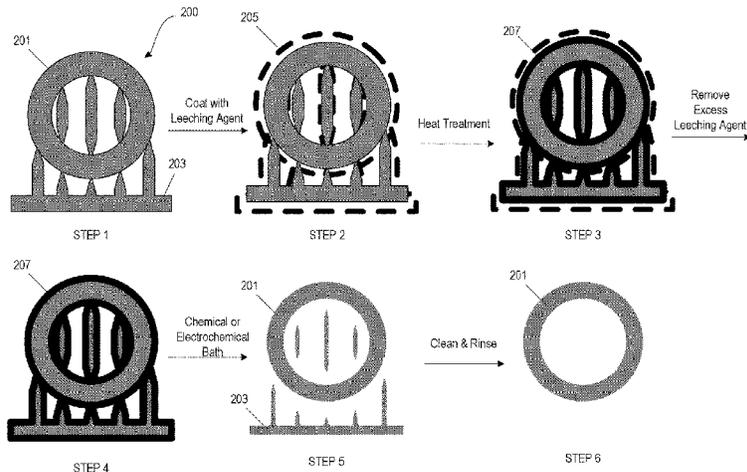
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Systems and methods are disclosed for fabricating a metal or ceramic component using a 3D printer. An entire 3D printed piece, including both the metal or ceramic component and one or more support structures, is created of a first metal or
(Continued)



ceramic material. A sensitization layer is applied to all or part of the 3D printed piece to chemically alter portions of the first metal or ceramic material near the surface making those portions of the material more sensitive to the etching process. The etching process causes the affected material to deplete and separates the component from the support structures without requiring mechanical machining.

20 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets

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B33Y 70/00	(2020.01)
B22F 10/66	(2021.01)
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(58) Field of Classification Search

CPC	C25F 3/00; C25F 3/06; C25F 3/08; B33Y 10/00; B33Y 40/00; B33Y 40/20; B33Y 70/00; B33Y 40/10; B23P 6/007; Y02P 10/25
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See application file for complete search history.	

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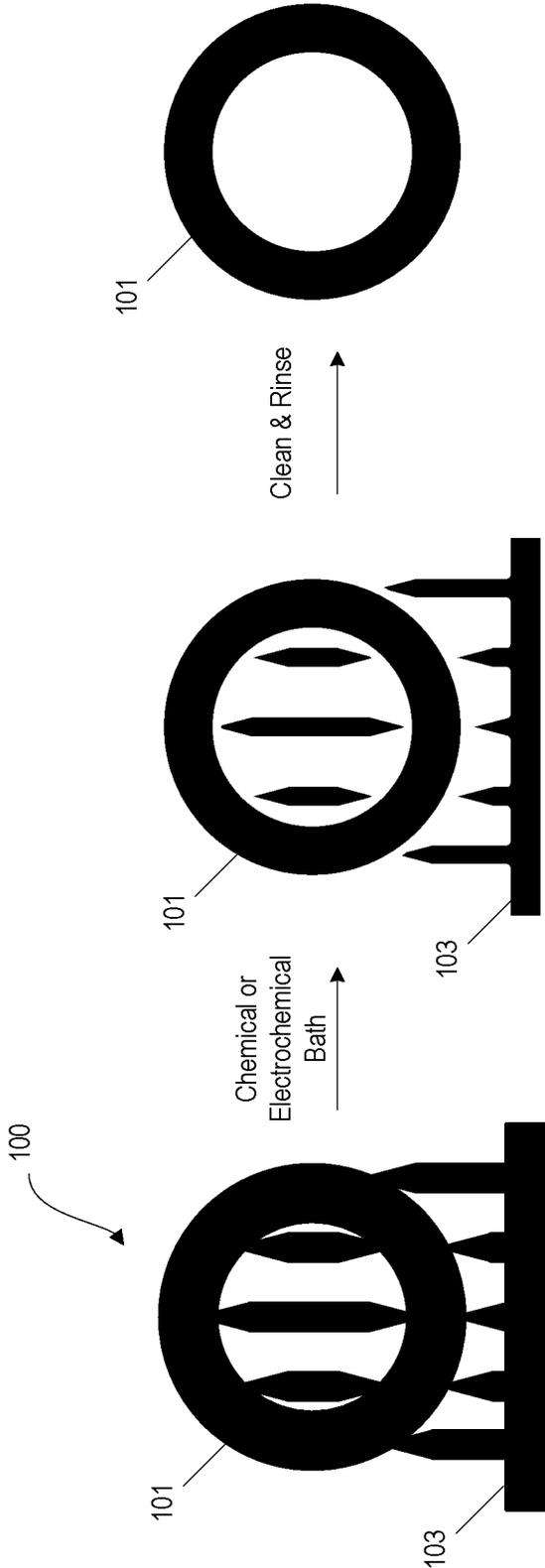


FIG. 1

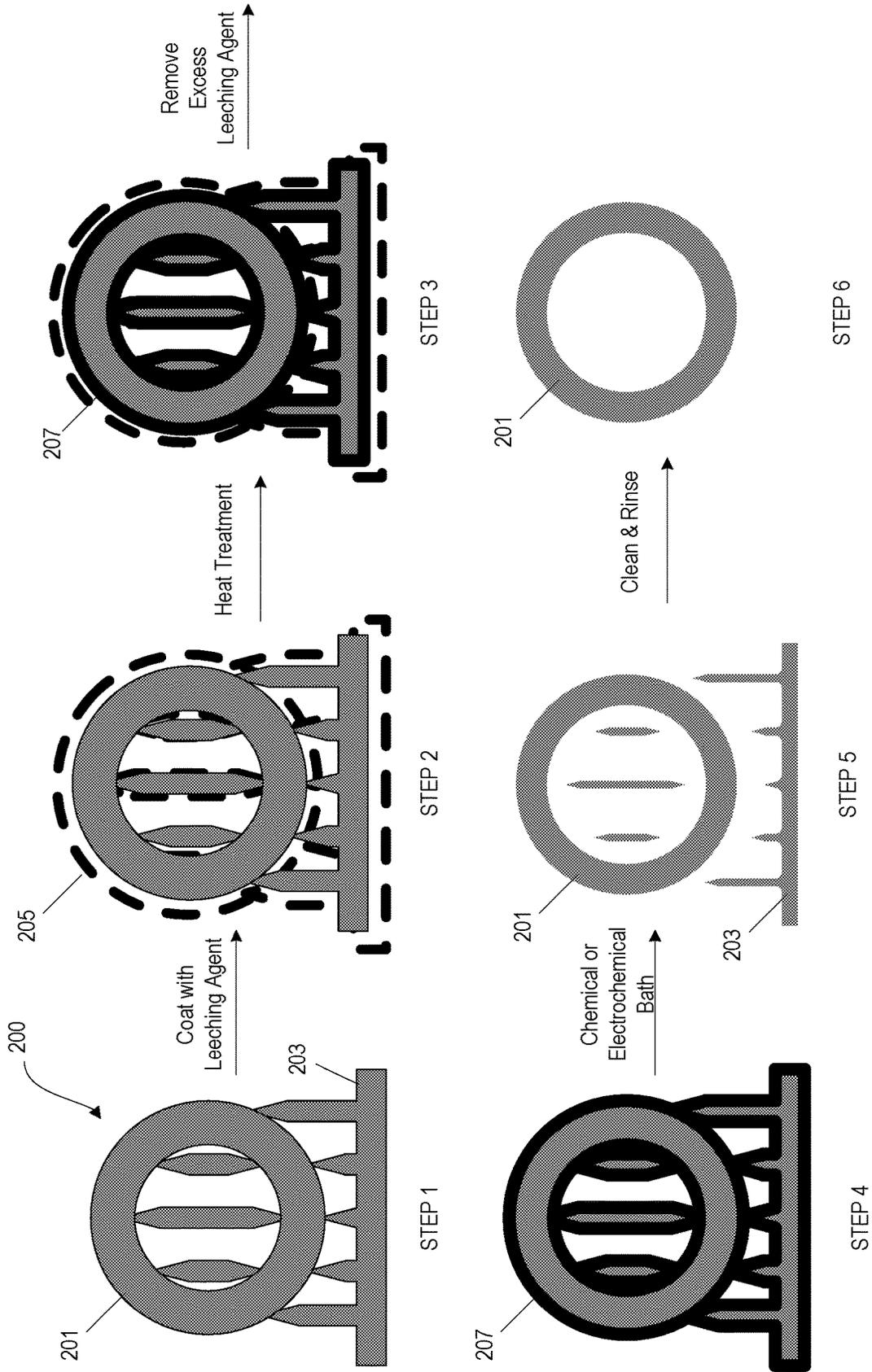


FIG. 2

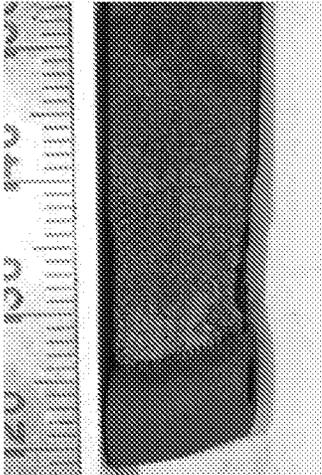


FIG. 3A

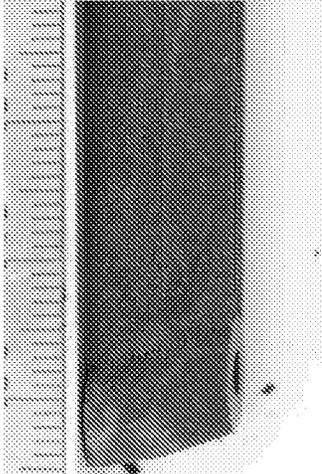


FIG. 3B

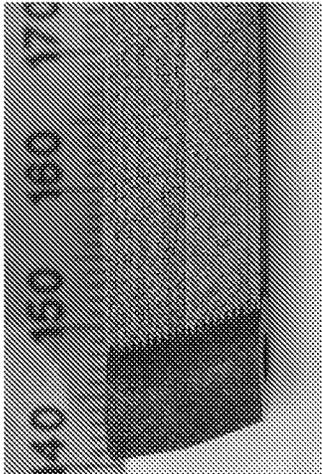


FIG. 3C

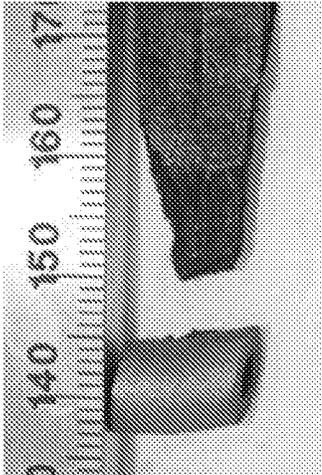


FIG. 3D

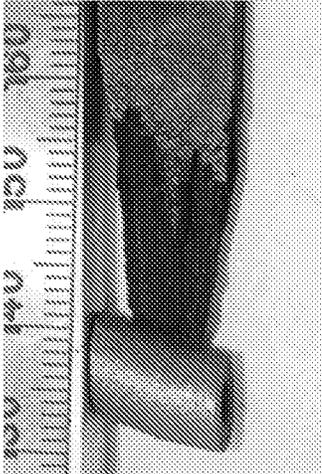


FIG. 3E

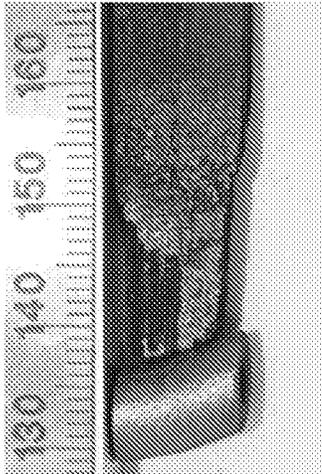


FIG. 3F

DISSOLVING METAL SUPPORTS IN 3D PRINTED METALS AND CERAMICS USING SENSITIZATION

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 62/363,034, filed Jul. 15, 2016, entitled "DISSOLVING METAL SUPPORTS IN 3D PRINTED METALS AND OXIDES USING SENSITIZATION," and U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 62/400,464, filed Sep. 27, 2016, entitled "DIRECT SUPPORT DISSOLUTION FOR 3D PRINTED METALS AND OXIDES," the entire contents of both of which are incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND

Additive Manufacturing (AM) of metal components can be classified by their binding method (sintering, melting, polymer adhesive), energy delivery method (laser, electron beam), and metal feed method (powder-bed, powder-fed, wire-fed). Metal components are commonly built using one of two methods; powder-bed fusion or directed-energy deposition. In powder-bed fusion, a laser or electron beam is scanned over a bed of metal powder to locally sinter or melt the powder, forming a slice of a part; building up multiple slices by adding another layer of metal powder to the "bed" produces a 3D metal object. In Directed-Energy Deposition (DED), metal powder(s) are blown or a wire is fed into a melt pool formed by a laser or electron beam. This added material increases the melt-pool and parts are built up in a layer-by-layer manner by moving the stage and energy/material deposition head relative to one another.

Both powder-bed and DED printing have advantages and disadvantages. Powder-bed systems can print complex parts with overhanging geometry with minimal post-print machining operations required. However, powder-bed systems are generally limited to printing a single material at a time. In contrast, the powder-fed DED printers can print multiple materials at a time, but parts with significant overhangs require extensive post-print machining operations to remove supports.

When the supports needed for many 3D metal printing processes must be machined off, this adds considerable expense (sometimes higher than the cost of the original part) such that it often pushes the cost of 3D printing higher than that of a traditional "subtractive" manufacturing process. Additionally, these supports inherently limit the size and complexity of the parts that can be fabricated using "monolithic" or single material printing. For example, in order to using 3D printing techniques for fabricate a frame for a car, the resulting frame would be designed in a way that is large, heavy, and geometrically awkward—making it extremely difficult to machine into final size and tolerance. The cost of a milling machine that size would be extremely high and manipulating the part into the machine with the necessary precision would be difficult and would likely require specialized tooling just for that part.

SUMMARY

3D printing of metals will have a significant impact on manufacturing around the world and have projected growth in the billions of dollars over the next few years. The systems and methods described herein dramatically simplify post-processing techniques for 3D metal printing without

sacrificing part integrity. Additionally, these processing techniques open up new avenues for part geometries by eliminating the requirement that supports be accessible to machining operations.

This disclosure details a set of methods and chemistries for easy removal of supports or sections of a 3D printed metal structure by incorporating a mix of dissolvable (either chemically or electrochemically) microstructures/elements or mechanically weak microstructures/elements into the structure. This new process dramatically simplifies the support removal process for metals while also opening up new design freedoms by removing the restriction that the resulting support structures must be machine accessible—now they must be merely fluid accessible.

Support structures for most 3D printed metal/oxide are typically much thinner than the feature size of the printed component. For example, a typical support structure is 100-200 μm thick while the smallest feature on a print might be 2000 μm (2 mm) and the overall size of the component could be tens of centimeters. As a result, only a small amount of material relative to the component and its features needs to be dissolved in order to separate the supports from the component. As a result, supports can be chemically or electrochemically removed without machining operations and without impacting the final printed part.

For example, the corrosion resistance of many stainless steels requires sufficiently high chromium content (~ 12 at. %) to ensure that a self-healing protective/passivating layer of chromium oxide forms. Diluting or trapping this chromium in sufficient quantities leaves the part/region chemically vulnerable to many etchants. This phenomenon is often seen in improperly performed welds where excess carbon binds with chromium to form chromium carbide precipitates at the grain boundary. This process, called sensitization, forms a depleted chromium region near the grain boundaries that may lead to intergranular corrosion. A similar phenomenon, known as leaching, occurs when welding stainless steel and carbon steel (or any other chromium deficient metal), where chromium diffusions from the stainless steel (where there is a high chromium concentration) to the carbon steel (where there is low chromium concentration). These leads to a chromium deficient region near the weld that is susceptible to chemical and/or electrochemical attack.

In various embodiments, the invention leverages existing capabilities 3D printers but in a way that eliminates or reduces the need for post-processing machining operations that are typically seen in 3D printed metallic components. To date, there has been no incorporation of mechanically or chemically unstable sections into a 3D printed part specifically designed to be removed through chemical, electrochemical, mechanical processes for the purpose of support (or other structure) removal. This process dramatically simplifies post-processing and will enable new classes of designs and processes with at lower costs compared to existing systems. Additionally, this new process requires no change to existing 3D printing tools, is compatible with powder-bed 3D printers, and the equipment necessary to etch the supports is compatible with existing capital equipment.

As described in further detail in U.S. Provisional Patent Application Nos. 62/295,912 and 62/295,918, both filed Feb. 16, 2016, methods and chemistries can be implemented for removal of supports or sections of a 3D printed metal structure by incorporating chemically or electrochemically dissolvable elements into the structure. Because different metals can have different chemical stability levels to various etchants (for chemical dissolution) and different redox

potentials (for electrochemical etchings), by incorporating small sections of a “dissolvable” metal or other material into a support structure, the resulting support structure can be chemically or electrochemically dissolved with little or no damage to the body of the component being fabricated. For example, a dissolvable support material of Ni could be used on a Ti component; Ni’s lower redox (or standard) potential relative to Ti (Ti=+0.7 V, Ni=-0.26 V SHE) means that the Ni sections will oxidize and dissolve many orders of magnitude faster than the Ti part when coupled with an anode in an electrochemical etching bath set at a potential between Ti and Ni (e.g., -0.1 V SHE). Under these types of conditions, the Ni will preferentially dissolve while the Ti will be left substantially unaltered. Similarly, support structures for a stainless steel component may be printed using carbon steel (e.g., chromium-deficient steel), which will be dissolved during an etching processes without substantially altering the stainless steel component.

In various embodiments described in this disclosure, an entire 3D printed piece—including a metal or ceramic component and one or more support structures—is created of a first metal or ceramic material. A sensitization layer is applied to all or part of the 3D printed piece to chemically alter portions of the first metal material near the surface making those portions of the material more sensitive to the etching process. The etching process causes the affected material to deplete and separates the component from the support structures without requiring mechanical machining to separate the component from the support structures.

In some embodiments, the geometry of the 3D printed piece is configured such that portions of the support structure that contact the component have a greater surface area and/or a smaller cross-sectional area relative to the component such that the sensitization layer chemically alters a greater proportion of the support structure at portions that contact the component. In some embodiments, the sensitization layer is applied to the entire surface area of the 3D printed piece while, in other embodiments, the sensitization layer is selectively applied primarily to portions of the support structure that contact the component.

In some embodiments, the sensitization process includes carburization, nitridation, or iron dilution/leeching. In some such embodiments, the 3D printed piece is created of stainless steel and an iron (Fe) alloy—such as, for example, iron formate, iron powder, or iron carbonyl—is applied as the sensitization layer to leech chromium from portions of the stainless steel 3D printed piece and to convert portions of the 3D printed piece from stainless steel into chromium deficient stainless steel or carbon steel. In other embodiments, the 3D printed piece is created of aluminum, copper or manganese (or other metals, sulfurs, or elements) is applied as the sensitization agent, and an acidic or basic solution is applied (with or without bias) to separate the support structure from the component. In still other embodiments, the 3D printed piece is created of titanium and sulfur (or one or more other elements) is applied as the sensitization agent.

Other aspects of the invention will become apparent by consideration of the detailed description and accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic flowchart showing a 3D printed structure including a component and support structures and illustrating a method by which the component is separated from the support structures according to one embodiment.

FIG. 2 is a schematic flowchart showing a 3D printed structure including a component and support structures and illustrating a method by which the component is separated from the support structures according to another embodiment.

FIG. 3A is a perspective view of a 3D printed structure according to one embodiment.

FIG. 3B is a perspective view of the 3D printed structure of FIG. 2A after sensitization.

FIGS. 3C through 3F are further perspective views of the 3D printed structure of FIG. 3A as the component is separated from the support structures by a chemical (or electrochemical) etching process.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Before any embodiments of the invention are explained in detail, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited in its application to the details of construction and the arrangement of components set forth in the following description or illustrated in the following drawings. The invention is capable of other embodiments and of being practiced or of being carried out in various ways.

FIG. 1 illustrates an example of a method for fabricating a metal or ceramic component using 3D printing techniques. A 3D printer is used to fabricate a 3D printed piece **100** from a metal or ceramic material (e.g., stainless steel, titanium, silicon carbide, etc.). The 3D printed piece **100** includes a body of a component **101** being fabricated and one or more support structures **103**. The 3D printed piece **100** is placed in a chemical or electrochemical bath that dissolves all of the exposed surfaces of the 3D printed piece **100** until the body of the component **101** separates from the support structures **103**. The body of the component **101** is then cleaned, rinsed, and, in some implementations, polished to remove any remaining pieces of the support structures **103**.

Although not self-terminating, the process illustrated in the example of FIG. 1 does effectively separate the body of the component **101** from the support structures **103** without the need for machining processes. Furthermore, this process does result in partial dissolution of the body of the component **101** which must be accounted for when designing the dimensions and structure of the 3D printed piece **100**. The structure of the 3D printed piece **100** can also be designed to reduce the amount of the body of the component **101** that will be dissolved before the body of the component **101** is separated from the support structures **103**. For example, as illustrated in FIG. 1, the cross-sectional area of the support structure **103** tapers as it approaches the surface of the body of the component **101**. Because the portion of the 3D printed piece **100** with the smallest cross-sectional area is the portion of the support structure **103** immediately in contact with the body of the component **101**, this portion of the 3D printed piece **100** will be the first to completely dissolve through, thereby separating the body of the component **101** from the support structure **103**.

In other implementations, other variations in the structural design of the 3D printed piece can be configured to control the dissolution process. For example, the 3D printed piece can be designed to include a spacer region between the body of the component **101** and the portion of the support structure **103** with the smallest cross-sectional area.

In order to better regulate the degree to which the surface of the 3D printed piece will dissolve when placed in the chemical or electrochemical bath, all or part of the exterior of the 3D printed piece may be treated with a sensitization agent (e.g., a “leeching” agent). FIG. 2 illustrates an

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example of a method for fabricating a metal or ceramic component using 3D printing and a sensitization agent to regulate the dissolution of the 3D printed piece during separation of the component from the support structure.

In "Step 1," the 3D printed piece **200** is fabricated (i.e., printed) using a metal or ceramic material—in the example of FIG. 1, stainless steel—and includes both a body of the component **201** being fabricated and a plurality of support structures **203**. In this example, the widths/cross-sectional area of the support structures gradually decreases at locations where the support structure **203** will contact the component **201**. These are the areas at which the body of the component **201** will ultimately separate from the support structures **203**.

In "Step 2," the entire surface of the 3D printed piece **200** is coated with a leeching agent **205** (shown in FIG. 2 as a dashed line). In this example, Fe Alloy is used as the leeching agent **205** for a 3D printed piece formed of stainless steel. However, in other implementations, other metal or ceramic materials can be used to print the 3D printed part and other materials can also be used as the leeching agent **205**. Furthermore, although, in this example, the leeching agent **205** is applied to all surfaces of the 3D printed piece **200**, in other implementations, only certain parts or regions of the 3D printed piece **200** are coated with the leeching agent to reduce the portions of the 3D printed piece **200** that are affected by the sensitization process. The leeching agent **205** can be applied as a slurry (i.e., particles in liquid), a liquid (e.g., iron carbonyl that decomposes iron and carbon monoxide under heat), chemical salt (solid, aqueous, or non-aqueous), chemical solution, or gas.

In "Step 3," heat treatment (or other treatment such as, for example, pressure treatment) is performed on the 3D printed piece **200** to trigger the leeching process. As shown in the example of FIG. 2, as heat treatment is performed, portions of the stainless steel material at or near surfaces of the 3D printed piece **200** that have been coated with the sensitization/leeching agent **205** are chemically altered and become chromium deficient stainless steel **207** (shown in FIG. 2 as a thick black line). In addition to "leeching" as illustrated in the example of FIG. 2, the surface areas of the 3D printed piece **200** can be degraded by mechanisms including, but not limited to, precipitate forming, grain boundary attach/weakening, intra-grain attach, dissolution, alloying, intermetallic alloying, and more. Similarly, in some implementations, the sensitization process can include carburization or nitridation.

After the heat treatment or other process is used to degrade the metal through sensitization, the leeching agent **205** is removed in "Step 4." However, in some implementations, the leeching agent **205** is removed as part of the heat treatment process (for example, when O₂ gas is used as a sensitization agent for carbon) or as part of the support dissolution process discussed below (for example, when nitric acid is used as a leeching agent for iron).

In "Step 5," the 3D printed piece **200** is placed in a chemical or electrochemical bath and the chemically altered portions of the 3D printed piece are dissolved by an etching process. In various implementations, the process to remove the weakened region of the 3D printed piece **200** (e.g., the portions of the 3D printed piece **200** with the chromium-depleted steel in the example of FIG. 2) may include, for example, chemical dissolution, electrochemical dissolution, thermal evaporation, thermal stressing, thermal cracking, stress corrosion cracking, mechanical strain, and mechanical deformation. As shown in the example of FIG. 2, removing the chromium-deficient steel after the sensitization process

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wears away the surfaces of the component **201** and the support structures **203** and, due to the geometry of the 3D printed piece **200**, fully separates the component **201** from the support structures **203**. In "Step 6," the separated component **201** is cleaned and rinsed and fabrication is complete.

By using the sensitization process to alter the chemical composition of the 3D printed structure **200**, the support structures **203** can be completely removed from the component **201** chemically or electrochemically without any required machining. The sensitization and dissolution process also allows support structures **203** to be dissolved from areas that would be inaccessible to machining operations—therefore, the structure and geometry of the designed component **201** is less hindered by manufacturing constraints. The sensitization and dissolution process is also self-limiting in that the etching process will significantly halt when the depleted material (e.g., the chromium-deficient steel) is completely dissolved and only non-depleted stainless steel remains.

FIGS. 3A through 3F illustrate another, more specific example of the sensitization and dissolution process for removing support structures from a fabricated component. FIG. 3A shows the 3D printed structure. This PH 17-4 sample is produced using an EOS M280 PBF system and built using the OEM's standard parameters for PH 17-4. The sample specimen of FIG. 3A was cut from a tubular arch and the support structures are formed connecting to the component at fine points less than 100 μm in size. The sample was sonicated in acetone, then isopropyl alcohol, and finally dried using N₂ gas. Next, samples was dipped in a saturated solution of sodium ferrocyanide decahydrate (Na₄Fe(CN)₆·10H₂O, Sigma Aldrich, ≥99%) allowed to air-dry, and placed on stainless steel tool wrap. A sodium ferrocyanide paste (Na₄Fe(CN)₆·10H₂O and DI H₂O) was packed around the part and the tool wrap was folded and sealed around the part. A small hole was punctured into the stainless steel wrap to outgas the ~0.25 moles of CN and H₂O vapor that could be produced as the sodium ferrocyanide decahydrate decomposes. Samples were then place into an exhausted box furnace at 800° C. for six hours and allowed to cool to room temperature overnight in the oven. FIG. 3B shows the sample after it was removed from the foil and excess decomposition products were removed using stainless steel bristle brush followed by sonication in DI H₂O and isopropyl alcohol.

After the sensitization and heat-treating process, an electrolyte of 3 wt. % nitric acid with 0.1 molar KCl was made by mixing 70 wt. % nitric acid with DI H₂O, and KCl. A Pine Research Instruments WaveNow USB Potentiostat/Galvanostat was used to measure the Open-Circuit Potential (OPC), gather potentiodynamic polarization curves, and apply constant bias for electrochemical dissolution of the mixed stainless steel/carbon steel part. OPC and potentiodynamic curves were gathered from the untreated part, treated part, and post-etched component to identify the corrosion potential and potential to selectively etch the sensitized surface without etching the component. The sample was etched at -350 mVSHE until the component separated from the part. The sample was removed every sixty minutes for optical imaging. After eight hours, the build-up of black powder (presumably magnetite, Fe₃O₄) within the supports was removed using a steel wire brush and the sample was etched for three more hours until the component separated from the supports.

FIG. 3C shows the sample after eight hours of etching with no brushing. Notice that the component still appears dark in color, indicating that the carburized layer has not

been fully removed. Additionally, only a small percentage of the supports have been removed by this time. Brushing and sonicating the sample to remove precipitate buildup increases the etch rate significantly. FIGS. 3D, 3E, and 3F show the sample after 9 hours, 10 hours, and 11 hours of etching, respectively. Notice that after nine hours of etching (as shown in FIG. 3D), the tubular component appears bright and shiny while the support structure is still dark and black. This indicates that the etching has reached the underlying stainless steel of the component. The diameter of the tubular component did not decrease or change with further exposure to the etching environment as shown in FIGS. 3E and 2F. Because the etching process does not significantly affect the component after the stainless steel is exposed, the process is self-limiting and can be conducted without overly-detailed monitoring.

Although some of the examples discussed above may refer to a specific type of metal or metal materials generally, in various implementations, the methods and systems discussed above may be adapted to utilize other materials for the 3D printed supports and/or components, for the sensitization process, and for the chemical/electrochemical dissolution process. For example, as discussed above, the 3D printed piece may be formed of a ceramic or oxide material and both the sensitization material and the dissolution process will be selected and configured based on the type of ceramic or oxide material used in the 3D printing process. Similarly, in still other implementations, the systems and methods discussed above may be adapted to separating a 3D printed component from support structures (or other structures) using sensitization and chemical/electrochemical dissolution processes while printing with still other materials including, for example, polymer materials.

Thus, the invention provides, among other things, a method for fabricating a metal component using 3D printing by using sensitization to facilitate separation of the metal component from support structures. Various features and advantages of the invention are set forth in the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of fabricating a metal or ceramic component using 3D printing, the method comprising:

creating a 3D printed piece constructed of a first metal or ceramic material and including a body of the metal or ceramic component coupled to one or more support structures;

applying a sensitization agent to surfaces of the 3D printed piece, wherein the sensitization agent alters a chemical composition of the first metal or ceramic material into a second metal or ceramic material at the surfaces of the 3D printed piece where the sensitization agent was applied such that, after reacting with the sensitization agent, the first metal or ceramic material of the metal or ceramic piece is at least partially covered by the second metal or ceramic material;

separating the body of the metal or ceramic component from the one or more support structures by applying a chemical or electrochemical dissolution process that dissolves the second metal or ceramic material without significantly affecting the first metal or ceramic material; and

applying a heat treatment process to the 3D printed piece after applying the sensitization agent to facilitate a reaction between the first metal or ceramic material and the sensitization agent that partially converts the first metal or ceramic material to the second metal or ceramic material.

2. The method of claim **1**, wherein creating the 3D printed piece includes creating a 3D printed piece where a portion of the one or more support structures that contacts the body of the metal or ceramic component has a smaller cross-sectional area relative to the body of the metal or ceramic component.

3. The method of claim **1**, wherein a reaction between the first metal or ceramic material and the sensitization agent that partially converts the first metal or ceramic material to the second metal or ceramic material includes a reaction selected from a group consisting of carburization, nitridation, and leeching.

4. The method of claim **1**, wherein the first metal or ceramic material includes stainless steel, the second metal or ceramic material includes chromium deficient stainless steel, and the sensitization agent includes an iron alloy.

5. The method of claim **1**, wherein applying the sensitization agent to the surfaces of the 3D printed piece includes applying the sensitization agent to surfaces of the body of the metal or ceramic component and surfaces of a sacrificial interface region coupling the body of the metal or ceramic component to the one or more support structures, wherein applying the sensitization agent to the surfaces of the body of the metal or ceramic component alters the chemical composition of the first metal or ceramic material into the second metal or ceramic material at the surfaces of the body of the metal or ceramic component, and wherein applying the chemical or electrochemical dissolution process includes at least partially dissolving portions of the second metal or ceramic material at the surfaces of the body of the metal or ceramic component.

6. The method of claim **5**, wherein creating the 3D printed piece includes creating the sacrificial interface region with a cross-sectional area smaller than the cross-sectional area of the body of the metal or ceramic component so that, after applying the sensitization agent to surfaces of the 3D printed piece, a greater proportion of the cross-sectional area of the sacrificial interface region is formed of the second metal or ceramic material compared to the cross-sectional area of the body of the metal or ceramic component, and wherein applying the chemical or electrochemical dissolution process includes dissolving the second metal or ceramic material at a rate so that the body of the metal or ceramic component is separated from the one or more support structures before the body of the metal or ceramic component itself is dissolved.

7. The method of claim **1**, further comprising applying an additive to the 3D printed piece, wherein the additive protects the first metal or ceramic material from the chemical or electrochemical dissolution process.

8. The method of claim **1**, further comprising applying an additive to the 3D printed piece, wherein the additive makes the second metal or ceramic material more susceptible to the chemical or electrochemical dissolution process.

9. The method of claim **1**, wherein applying the sensitization agent to surfaces of the 3D printed piece includes applying the sensitization agent only to surfaces of the 3D printed piece at a sacrificial interface region, wherein the sacrificial interface region is separated from the body of the metal or ceramic component by a spacer region, and further comprising applying a machining or polishing process to remove the spacer region from the body of the metal or ceramic component after separating the body of the metal or ceramic component from the support structure.

10. The method of claim 1, wherein creating the 3D printed piece includes

creating a sacrificial interface region with a smaller cross-sectional area than a cross-sectional area of the body of the metal or ceramic component, and

creating a spacer region between the body of the metal or ceramic component and the sacrificial interface region, wherein a cross-sectional area of the spacer region is larger than the cross-sectional area of the sacrificial interface region such that application of the chemical or electrochemical dissolution process causes the body of the metal or ceramic component to separate from the one or more support structures at the sacrificial interface region before completely dissolving the spacer region, and

the method further comprising applying a machining or polishing process to remove a remaining portion of the spacer region from the body of the metal or ceramic component after separating the body of the metal or ceramic component from the support structure.

11. A method of fabricating a metal or ceramic component using 3D printing, the method comprising:

creating a 3D printed piece constructed of a first metal or ceramic material and including a body of the metal or ceramic component coupled to one or more support structures;

applying a sensitization agent to surfaces of the 3D printed piece, wherein the sensitization agent alters a chemical composition of the first metal or ceramic material into a second metal or ceramic material at the surfaces of the 3D printed piece where the sensitization agent was applied such that, after reacting with the sensitization agent, the first metal or ceramic material of the metal or ceramic piece is at least partially covered by the second metal or ceramic material; and separating the body of the metal or ceramic component from the one or more support structures by applying a chemical or electrochemical dissolution process that dissolves the second metal or ceramic material without significantly affecting the first metal or ceramic material,

wherein a reaction between the first metal or ceramic material and the sensitization agent that partially converts the first metal or ceramic material to the second metal or ceramic material includes a reaction selected from a group consisting of carburization, nitridation, and leeching.

12. The method of claim 11, further comprising applying an additive to the 3D printed piece, wherein the additive protects the first metal or ceramic material from the chemical or electrochemical dissolution process or makes the second metal or ceramic material more susceptible to the chemical or electrochemical dissolution process.

13. The method of claim 11, wherein creating the 3D printed piece includes creating a 3D printed piece where a portion of the one or more support structures that contacts the body of the metal or ceramic component has a smaller cross-sectional area relative to the body of the metal or ceramic component.

14. A method of fabricating a metal or ceramic component using 3D printing, the method comprising:

creating a 3D printed piece constructed of a first metal or ceramic material and including a body of the metal or ceramic component coupled to one or more support structures;

applying a sensitization agent to surfaces of the 3D printed piece, wherein the sensitization agent alters a

chemical composition of the first metal or ceramic material into a second metal or ceramic material at the surfaces of the 3D printed piece where the sensitization agent was applied such that, after reacting with the sensitization agent, the first metal or ceramic material of the metal or ceramic piece is at least partially covered by the second metal or ceramic material; and separating the body of the metal or ceramic component from the one or more support structures by applying a chemical or electrochemical dissolution process that dissolves the second metal or ceramic material without significantly affecting the first metal or ceramic material;

wherein applying the sensitization agent to the surfaces of the 3D printed piece includes applying the sensitization agent to surfaces of the body of the metal or ceramic component and surfaces of a sacrificial interface region coupling the body of the metal or ceramic component to the one or more support structures, wherein applying the sensitization agent to the surfaces of the body of the metal or ceramic component alters the chemical composition of the first metal or ceramic material into the second metal or ceramic material at the surfaces of the body of the metal or ceramic component, and wherein applying the chemical or electrochemical dissolution process includes at least partially dissolving portions of the second metal or ceramic material at the surfaces of the body of the metal or ceramic component.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein creating the 3D printed piece includes creating the sacrificial interface region with a cross-sectional area smaller than the cross-sectional area of the body of the metal or ceramic component so that, after applying the sensitization agent to surfaces of the 3D printed piece, a greater proportion of the cross-sectional area of the sacrificial interface region is formed of the second metal or ceramic material compared to the cross-sectional area of the body of the metal or ceramic component, and wherein applying the chemical or electrochemical dissolution process includes dissolving the second metal or ceramic material at a rate so that the body of the metal or ceramic component is separated from the one or more support structures before the body of the metal or ceramic component itself is dissolved.

16. The method of claim 14, further comprising applying an additive to the 3D printed piece, wherein the additive protects the first metal or ceramic material from the chemical or electrochemical dissolution process or makes the second metal or ceramic material more susceptible to the chemical or electrochemical dissolution process.

17. The method of claim 14, wherein creating the 3D printed piece includes creating a 3D printed piece where a portion of the one or more support structures that contacts the body of the metal or ceramic component has a smaller cross-sectional area relative to the body of the metal or ceramic component.

18. A method of fabricating a metal or ceramic component using 3D printing, the method comprising:

creating a 3D printed piece constructed of a first metal or ceramic material and including a body of the metal or ceramic component coupled to one or more support structures;

applying a sensitization agent to surfaces of the 3D printed piece, wherein the sensitization agent alters a chemical composition of the first metal or ceramic material into a second metal or ceramic material at the surfaces of the 3D printed piece where the sensitization agent was applied such that, after reacting with the

sensitization agent, the first metal or ceramic material of the metal or ceramic piece is at least partially covered by the second metal or ceramic material; and separating the body of the metal or ceramic component from the one or more support structures by applying a chemical or electrochemical dissolution process that dissolves the second metal or ceramic material without significantly affecting the first metal or ceramic material;

wherein applying the sensitization agent to surfaces of the 3D printed piece includes applying the sensitization agent only to surfaces of the 3D printed piece at a sacrificial interface region, wherein the sacrificial interface region is separated from the body of the metal or ceramic component by a spacer region, and further comprising applying a machining or polishing process to remove the spacer region from the body of the metal or ceramic component after separating the body of the metal or ceramic component from the support structure.

19. The method of claim **18**, further comprising applying an additive to the 3D printed piece, wherein the additive protects the first metal or ceramic material from the chemical or electrochemical dissolution process or makes the second metal or ceramic material more susceptible to the chemical or electrochemical dissolution process.

20. The method of claim **18**, wherein creating the 3D printed piece includes creating a 3D printed piece where a portion of the one or more support structures that contacts the body of the metal or ceramic component has a smaller cross-sectional area relative to the body of the metal or ceramic component.

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